

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY  
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

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**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 6873**  
**BILL NUMBER: SB 231**

**NOTE PREPARED:** Dec 31, 2009  
**BILL AMENDED:**

**SUBJECT:** Minors and Public Transportation.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Young R Michael  
**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**BILL STATUS:** As Introduced

**FUNDS AFFECTED:** X GENERAL  
X DEDICATED  
FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** The bill provides that a child less than 16 years of age may travel by public transport to a nonadjacent county only if the minor provides the entity that operates the public transport with written permission to travel.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2010.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:**

**Explanation of State Revenues:** There are no data available to indicate how many public transport operators may violate provisions that prohibit selling a ticket for public transportation to a child less than 16 years of age without the parent or legal guardian being present and providing written permission, or for allowing a child less than 16 years of age to commence travel unless a parent or legal guardian is present and has provided written permission for the child to travel. A public transport operator would be required to preserve the written permission for at least one year. Violations of these provisions is a Class B infraction.

If additional court cases occur and infraction judgments and court fees are collected, revenue to the state General Fund may increase. The maximum judgment for a Class B infraction is \$1,000, which is deposited in the state General Fund.

If court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, a court fee of \$70 would be assessed, 70% of which would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court. In addition, some or all of the document storage fee (\$2), automated record keeping fee (\$7), judicial salaries fee (\$18), the public defense administration fee (\$3), the court administration fee

(\$5), and the judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:**

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** If additional court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$70 court fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. Additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of case.

**State Agencies Affected:**

**Local Agencies Affected:** Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

**Information Sources:**

**Fiscal Analyst:** Karen Firestone, 317-234-2106.